

ABOUT everybody who is really interested in Washington, the city's and people's welfare, reads The Herald. The HERALD averages more than 30,000 paid circulation daily, which covers most of the best homes in Washington.

# The Washington Herald

AS first announced January 1, 1916, The Herald guarantees full money's worth to the purchasers of articles advertised in the display columns of this paper by any Washington merchant.

NO. 3369.

WEATHER: Rain; cold wave coming

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

ONE CENT.

In Washington and Police Suburban There, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS

## SENATE IGNORES WILSON REQUEST TO KEEP SILENT

### Plunges Into Sensational Debate on U. S. Position in World War.

## WORKS FIRES THE MATCH

### Demand for Embargo on Munitions Brings Out Sharp Words from Senators.

## LODGE DEFENDS SALE OF ARMS

### Would Be Unneutral to Stop Shipments Now, Because It Would Favor Germany, He Says.

Disregarding the urgent appeal of the President to refrain from public discussion of submarine warfare and the deaths of American citizens, pending negotiations between this country and Austria, the Senate yesterday afternoon engaged in its most sensational debate since the outbreak of the European war.

Senator Works, of California, charged that the government by reason of its failure to keep American citizens off belligerent ships was morally guilty of murder. He made a strong appeal for an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition to the allies. Senator Lodge and others argued that such action at the present time would be unneutral and would make the United States practically the ally of Germany. Senator Hitchcock advocated a strict embargo and declared that in not doing so as all the North Sea countries have done, this country is unneutral and favoring the allies.

## Reed Defends War Trade.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, defended the sale of munitions and attributed much of the prosperity of the country today to the war trade. This statement caused Senator Works to retort that the whole trouble was that the American people thought more of the dollars they are making out of the war than the human life being destroyed.

The debate was significant in the sentiment developed in favor of action to prohibit the exportation of munitions and to make it unlawful for American citizens to travel on belligerent ships.

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made several unsuccessful attempts to stop the discussion. He suggested later, however, that the debate was not without value as it afforded something in the way of an index to the sentiment of the senate on questions that would come up for consideration later.

## Would Refuse Passports.

Senator Core proposed two bills, one of which proposes to deny passports to any American citizen except upon his making affidavit that he will not travel on a belligerent vessel, and another measure which forbids the vessels of a belligerent nation from carrying American citizens to or from American ports and which directs the Secretary of State to withhold protection from any American who travels the high seas without a passport, obtained in conformity with the legislation proposed and one which forbids Americans from traveling on vessels of the United States or of neutral nations carrying contraband.

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, introduced a resolution along the same line and read an editorial from a newspaper which held it to be unpatriotic for an American citizen to be involved in complications by taking passage on a belligerent vessel. Mr. Jones' remarks started a sharp debate for Senator Nelson, a Republican, inquired whether Senator Jones meant to say that it was unpatriotic for American Consul McNeely to travel to his post on the Persia.

Before Senator Jones could reply Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, a Democrat, interposed with a suggestion that "if an official of the government had no other way of getting to his post, the United States should send him on a war ship."

This brought Senator O'Gorman to his feet. "There was a neutral ship on which Mr. McNeely could have gone. He should have taken the Dutch ship sailing in that direction, recommended by his superiors. But our citizens continue to take these needless chances," concluded Senator O'Gorman.

Right to Travel Anywhere. Thereupon Senator Borah, Republican, another member of the Foreign Relations Committee, observed: "The right of neutrals to travel in safety on merchantmen even of belligerent countries is unquestioned, and as long as this government did not war against the practice, certainly it cannot be called unpatriotic."

Senator Owen returned to the debate with a suggestion that unpatriotic was "undoubtedly too strong a word," with which to characterize the action of an American citizen who traveled on a belligerent merchantman.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, remarked that travel on a neutral ship did not insure safety, for "as many neutral ships as belligerents have been blown up. No ship is safe. One neutral ship was torpedoed within Sweden's three-mile limit. Even the Ford peace ship might have been torpedoed."

## British Lord in Water, 32 Hours Clinging to Broken Persia Lifeboat

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Jan. 5.—Lord Montagu cables to the Daily Express from Malta as follows:

"Have had miraculous escape. After being thirty-two hours in the water, holding onto a broken boat, was rescued at 9 o'clock on Friday night by the Ningchow. It was a million to one chance in the dark. "Out of nineteen alive at sunset Thursday only eleven were alive on Friday. "The Persia's officers and crew did all possible. "MONTAGU."

## HOME URGED FOR CHAMBER

### Local Commerce Body Considers Advisability of Erecting Building.

## PLAN LAUNCHED AT MEETING HELD BY DIRECTORS' BOARD

### Question Will Be Discussed at Annual Meeting on Tuesday Night at Willard.

The Washington Chamber of Commerce may erect a home for itself. The project was launched, at a meeting of the board of directors of the chamber last night by Isaac Gans, who introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of the plan. The motion was seconded by A. Leftwich Sinclair and adopted unanimously without discussion.

President P. T. Moran will name the committee today, and it is probable the matter will come before the full chamber for discussion at an early date. The plan will be given impetus at the annual meeting of the chamber on Tuesday night, when President Moran will refer to the project in his annual report.

The tentative plan of those who fathered the idea is to erect a building along the lines of a club, but on a more home-like and fraternal basis. In addition to providing a meeting place, the home would be able to house the larger events of the chamber that are now held at hotels and other places. The chambers of commerce of nearly all the large cities have homes built along lines that convert the members into one civic family.

## Annual Meeting Tuesday.

It was voted to hold the annual meeting next Tuesday night at the Willard. At this meeting P. T. Moran will retire as president. A. L. Sinclair, former vice president, and Albert Schulteis' term as second vice president will end. Persons to these offices will be elected, together with ten new members of the board of directors.

The new directors will fill the places of the following members, whose terms expired at last night's meeting: James F. Oyster, S. A. Kimberly, R. P. Andrews, M. A. Winter, Harry King, E. C. Graham, Sidney West, Dr. Lewis J. Battie, Dr. H. M. Kaufman and A. H. Rogers.

Among the candidates for the ten vacancies on the board of directors are Byron S. Adams, Dr. Lewis J. Battie, Charles J. Bell, John G. Capera, Postmaster Merritt O. Chance, Roy C. Claffin, Wade H. Cooper, W. S. Corby, Floyd K. Davis, T. C. Dulin, R. J. Earnshaw, M. J. Falvey, H. H. Glassie, B. W. Guy, J. B. Henderson, W. S. Hoge, Joseph Jacob, D. J. Kaufman, Clarence P. King, A. Lisner, L. P. Loving, Robert E. Mann, Thomas H. Melton, Townley McKee, John Mitchell, Jr., Louis Ottenberg, George M. Oyster, Jr., John Poole, Cuno H. Rudolph, John H. Ruppert, George P. Sacks, William H. Saunders, George Schutt, F. C. Steward, Lewis M. Thayer, P. B. Weaver and Joseph I. Weller.

At the meeting last night Dr. Lewis J. Battie and Harry King were named to represent the chamber at the national conference on immigration and Americanization at Philadelphia January 19 and 20.

W. J. Kehoe and George M. Oyster were selected to attend a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council at New Orleans, January 27, 28 and 29. The chamber will be represented by Gwynn Jones and Albert Schulteis at the conference of the National Security League in this city January 30, 31 and 22.

## GREAT AUSTRIAN FORCE OPPOSING THE RUSSIANS

### Second Line Troops of Hungary Separately Resisting Advance of the Czar's Armies.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Jan. 5.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that the Austro-Germans have concentrated in great force to oppose the Russian offensive. Their losses, it is said, have been enormous.

"The small number of prisoners taken by the Russians" is explained by the ferocious stubbornness of the Hungarian Honveds (second line troops) who are bearing the brunt of the defense.

## FISCAL REPORT READY; GOES TO CONGRESS TODAY

### Half-and-Half Plan for District Said to Be Repudiated by Committee.

## WORKS' PLAN IS FAVORED

### Select Body Expected to Report Present System Has Outlived Usefulness.

## WILL URGE TAX RATE PROBE

### Federal Government by Plan Would Pay Difference Between Estimates and District's Revenues.

## By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Members of the joint select committee created to investigate and report on the financial relations between the Federal government and the District last night put the finishing touches to a unanimous report. The report will be presented to the House when it meets at noon today. The document was finally determined upon at a meeting at the home of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, attended by all members of the committee.

While no member of the committee could be found who would divulge the contents of the report, the best information available indicates that the half-and-half plan of appropriating money for the District expenses is repudiated in favor of the indeterminate plan as suggested by Senator Works and the civilian Commissioners.

The report is about 6,000 words long and contains a decided declaration of the duty of the Federal government to assist in the maintenance and development of the National Capital. It holds that the half-and-half plan, however, has outlived its usefulness and has become a thorn in the side of Congress, breeding discussion and antagonism against the District.

## Tax Rate Probe Urged.

The report, it is understood, holds that as far as the committee has been able to judge from the evidence presented, the present tax rate of (practically) ten mills imposes a fair burden of taxation on the District. Using this rate until it shall have been proven unfair to one side or another, the report recommends that District revenues be raised as heretofore, and the annual estimates of the Commissioners prepared without regard to the relation between the amount of District revenues and the demands of the estimates.

From these estimates, the annual appropriation bill, by the plan urged in the report, would be made up and the deficit between the District revenues and so much of the estimated expenditure as Congress shall approve shall represent each year the contribution of the Federal government.

The report urges, however, that Congress take immediate steps to ascertain whether the present tax rate is fair alike to the Federal government and citizens of the District. It is urged that citizens approximately the size of Washington in population should be used as a basis for comparison and that a permanent agency of the government, probably the Census Bureau, be called upon to furnish this information after fresh investigation.

## Berlin Threatens Greece with War

### Seizure of Consuls by the Allies Blamed on the Athens Government.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Jan. 5.—The seizure and deportation by the allies of the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish consuls at Saloniki has taken on an exceedingly grave aspect.

The military abduction followed sharply on the recent aerial raid by German aeroplanes on Saloniki. Without an instant's delay the consuls were hustled on board the French warship Patrie, yesterday's information being that they would be landed in France and taken to the Swiss frontier.

Germany, however, will not allow the incident to end thus. She holds that Greece is responsible for the arrest of the consuls. A Rome dispatch to the London Daily News tonight indicates that she will demand immediate separation and the release of the consuls and their restoration to their residences which, in the future, must be guarded by Greek troops.

In case compliance with her demands should be impossible owing to the opposition of the French and British, Germany, the Berlin government represents, would be justified in declaring war on Greece, whose neutrality, it is held, is only nominal. Still, even though Greece and her allies should still be unwilling to force Greece to abandon her neutrality, they feel they would be compelled to invade Greek territory with the object of driving out the French and British.

## Fight Begins in Parliament Over War Conscription Bill; "Unnecessary" Says Simon

### Former Member of Cabinet Opens Attack Immediately Following Premier's Speech Introducing Measure Compelling Service in the Army—Earl Kitchener Supports Government's Plan in the House of Lords.

## Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 5.—Premier Asquith opened the breach for conscription in Great Britain proper, by introducing the military service bill in the house of commons this afternoon. The measure provides for modified conscription. Ireland is excluded from its scope. The age limits prescribed in the bill are 18 to 41. It applies solely to bachelors and widowers without children depending on them. This is the first time since the days of feudalism that an effort has been made to force conscription upon the British people.

## Members in Soldiers Khaki.

The most remarkable session the "mother of Parliaments" has ever witnessed. Many of the members were attired in khaki. They had hurried from the trenches in Flanders, Greece, the Dardanelles, and other fronts to take part in the momentous fight.

"Immediately after the premier had completed his introductory speech a fight was opened upon the bill by Sir John Simon, former home secretary, who resigned from the cabinet because of his opposition to conscription. "The bill should be rejected," he declared. "Nearly 6,000,000 men have enlisted voluntarily. Nearly 3,000,000 enlisted before Lord Derby's scheme was proposed. Three million have enlisted since that time. "It is plain that the government's bill is unnecessary. I believe there are men on the front bench now who hold views on compulsion indistin-

guishable from my own. I regard the voluntary principle as vital to our national life."

The introduction of the bill is regarded as the prelude to one of the bitterest struggles in Parliament in modern times. During the discussion that followed the premier's address, Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the conservative party and colonial secretary in the coalition cabinet, remarked significantly:

"The premier is convinced that compulsion is a matter of national necessity and if the house decides that no national necessity exists, then the house must make up its mind that the war will have to be finished without the assistance of the present premier."

## Makes Enlistment Automatic.

The bill becomes a law fourteen days after Royal assent is given to it. Three weeks later all males who fall within its jurisdiction automatically become enlisted men. Men working in national industries or at trades classified as "indispensable" are excluded. Supporters of poor persons, those in ill-health or suffering from infirmities are also excluded. While the measure is taking its course in Parliament single men will be given another chance to enlist under the voluntary system. The group system of recruiting will be reopened and volunteers will be allowed to attest for future service, as was done under the Derby scheme. The bill will not apply to men not generally resident in the United Kingdom or to clerical, or those already members of the army and navy.

## Monroe Doctrine Extension Is Proposed by United States

### Maintenance of Territorial Integrity and Republican Form of Government Far-Reaching Features of Note to Twenty American Republics.

## Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Evening Post today received the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent: "The United States has proposed to its twenty sister republics of this hemisphere a practical extension of the Monroe doctrine. A formal memorandum, paralleled in importance only by the famous pronouncement of President Monroe himself, has been presented by Secretary Lansing, at the direction of President Wilson, to the Latin-American Ambassadors and Ministers here, to be submitted to their respective governments. It asks the different governments to subscribe to the following principles later to be embodied in a general convention, to which all are to be signatories:

(1) The United States and all the other nations of this hemisphere mutually agree to guarantee the territorial integrity of the countries of this hemisphere.

(2) All the nations agree to maintain the republican form of government.

(3) All bind themselves to submit to settlement by diplomacy, arbitration, or investigating commissions as provided for by the several treaties already ratified, disputes of all kinds, including boundary troubles, but not controversies affecting the independence of each.

(4) General agreement whereby "exportation of arms to any but the legally constituted governments of this hemisphere will be prohibited, and laws of neutrality adopted which will make it impossible for filibustering expeditions to threaten or carry on revolutions in neighboring republics.

The Evening Post's correspondent when informed of the details of the memorandum was told also that the plan had its inception more than a year ago, and after a long series of conversations it was finally put into written form ten days ago and submitted to the several governments.

It means broadly then that there will be no territorial aggression on our part; that there will be no intervention ever, for selfish purposes, or to set up governments of our choosing, but simply that, if force is ever used, this shall be simply and solely to protect the legitimate interests of our nationals, or in consequence of some other violation of rights under international law—in other words, only in war.

The new proposal would, therefore, remove at one stroke the idea that the United States intends to exercise a guardianship over its neighbors. It operates effectively to dispel the notion that, because the American Government renders assistance, such as it has in Haiti or San Domingo, selfish motives of territorial aggression are naturally back of its policies.

Secretary Lansing's proposal is of far greater importance than the note which John Hay sent to the Powers to obtain definite guarantees that the territorial integrity of China would be maintained as well as the commercial "open door."

## WOULD PRESERVE NEUTRAL RIGHTS FROM SACRILEGE

### Political Science Expert Urges American Republics to Save World Law.

## FEARS RUIN MAY ENSUE

### Dr. Leo S. Rowe Says Fabric of International Law Should Be Rescued.

## FOR COMMISSION OF JURISTS

### President Wilson Addresses Congress of Scientists Tonight at Memorial Continental Hall.

Sectional meetings of the scientific, educational, and law divisions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress continued yesterday. Many important papers looking to the establishment of more brotherly relations between the republics of the Americas were introduced by various speakers.

Social functions, including a special drill at Fort Myer, arranged by the commandant, a reception by Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, and an illustrated lecture on "Stars" by Dr. John Brushier, claimed the attention of the delegates during the afternoon and evening.

The delegates are now awaiting with interest the address tonight of President Wilson, as there is a decided undercurrent of sentiment in favor of definite action bearing on the disturbed international situation that has overshadowed the ordinary activities of the Congress. The address of the President will practically conclude the deliberative phase of the gathering.

## Neutrality Is Discussed.

The formulation and maintenance of the rights of neutrals by the republics of the Americas before the last fabric of international law has been destroyed by the warring nations of Europe was urged by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, professor of political science in the University of Pennsylvania, before the section on international law. Dr. Rowe, and his address was read to the section.

"By the inevitable logic of events," said Dr. Rowe, "we have become the only effective defenders of neutral rights, and unless we respond to the call we will become accomplices in the destruction of that delicate fabric of international law which represents the triumph of government shall be guaranteed."

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

## WORLD "BROKE" AT END OF WAR

### Judge Gary Sees Nations Exhausted and U. S. Lacking Customers.

## BELLIGERENTS ALREADY ARE PINCHED FOR MEN AND MONEY

### End of Hostilities Will Find this Country Facing New Problems, Says Steel Works Head.

## Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Jan. 5.—Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, today issued a remarkable statement on the steel situation, business conditions in general, and the war. Judge Gary shows that the United States is today producing steel at the rate of 41,000,000 tons per annum, as compared with the best previous record of 35,000,000 tons; declares that a long continuance of the war would be suicidal, and sounds a note of warning upon what the future may have in store for business in the United States.

Judge Gary's statement says: "What of the future? Who can say with any feeling of certainty. It may be very dark and desperate. It will be thus in Europe and we in America feel the effects to a greater or lesser extent. The destruction of billions of billions of property in any country must necessarily affect, in some degree, all other countries. Economic conditions in the United States may and should be good in the long future, with the usual interruptions, if we are fully alive to our opportunities. "If one side or the other should absolutely conquer the other side (which seems impossible, unless the war is carried to an extent that would leave the surviving peoples of the present generation of all the nations helpless and hopeless there would be no need nor disposition for an international tribunal. The leaders of all the nations must realize and appreciate these facts and are ready to act upon them soon."

Nations Exhausting Themselves. "The other ground for my belief is that each of the warring nations is starving for men and money both. They do not admit it, but the signs are plenty and convincing. Any nation that is prolonging the war beyond the time when it can be reasonably and honorably discontinued, is slowly but surely committing suicide. "But whenever the war shall close, the business of this country will be confronted with new conditions. The purchasing power of the whole world will have been very greatly reduced. Foreign countries who are now buying our products, because compelled, will withdraw their patronage in a large measure."

Special to The Washington Herald. London, Jan. 5.—The Austro-Germans are massing heavy artillery at Guevghel for an early drive on Saloniki. A dispatch to the Paris Temps from its Saloniki correspondent tonight says that allied aviators, returning from a reconnaissance over the German lines, state that large numbers of twelve inch mortars are arriving at the Greek frontier from Nish.

Field Marshal von Mackensen will command the combined army of Austrians, Germans, Turks and Bulgarians in their campaign against the allies. Dispatches tonight definitely locate the German commander on the Greek frontier. He had previously been reported withdrawn to Bessarabia.

"Come On!" Say the Allies. The Saloniki correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, wires to his paper: "The commander-in-chief of the allies today said to me: "It looks like an early attack. That is just what we want." Copies of the Frankfurter Zeitung reaching Holland announce that Field Marshal von Mackensen has been ordered by Emperor William to immediately proceed vigorously against the allied forces at Saloniki. Great numbers of allied aeroplanes are making daring raids upon and reconnoissances over the German positions before the Greek frontier. A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki adds that French aviators have dropped bombs on Petrich, Struzitsa and other towns where troops are observed concentrating. The Milan paper reports that French soldiers and destroyed two bridges. He adds that a relentless search for German and Austrian submarines is being carried on by allied warships from Saloniki.

## GERMANS MAKING READY FOR DRIVE AGAINST SALONKI

### Von Mackensen Ordered by Kaiser to Begin Battle, Is Report.

## BIG GUNS NEAR BORDER

### Allies' Aviator Scouts Discover Approach of Teuton Mortars from the North.

## DARING RAIDS ON ENEMY LINES

### French Airmen Drop Bombs on Bulgarian Barracks, Killing Fifty Soldiers—Hunt for Submarines.

## Special to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 5.—The Austro-Germans are massing heavy artillery at Guevghel for an early drive on Saloniki. A dispatch to the Paris Temps from its Saloniki correspondent tonight says that allied aviators, returning from a reconnaissance over the German lines, state that large numbers of twelve inch mortars are arriving at the Greek frontier from Nish.

Field Marshal von Mackensen will command the combined army of Austrians, Germans, Turks and Bulgarians in their campaign against the allies. Dispatches tonight definitely locate the German commander on the Greek frontier. He had previously been reported withdrawn to Bessarabia.

"Come On!" Say the Allies. The Saloniki correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, wires to his paper: "The commander-in-chief of the allies today said to me: "It looks like an early attack. That is just what we want." Copies of the Frankfurter Zeitung reaching Holland announce that Field Marshal von Mackensen has been ordered by Emperor William to immediately proceed vigorously against the allied forces at Saloniki. Great numbers of allied aeroplanes are making daring raids upon and reconnoissances over the German positions before the Greek frontier. A Reuter dispatch from Saloniki adds that French aviators have dropped bombs on Petrich, Struzitsa and other towns where troops are observed concentrating. The Milan paper reports that French soldiers and destroyed two bridges. He adds that a relentless search for German and Austrian submarines is being carried on by allied warships from Saloniki.

Here's the Way They Are Taking to The Washington Herald These Days

FOUNDED 1876 PHONES, MAIN 880-900

**A. F. FOX COMPANY**  
(EDMUND K. FOX)

**REAL ESTATE**

SALES—INVESTMENTS—LOANS—APPRAISALS—RENTS

APPOXCO REALTY BUILDING, 1-3-1-1 "H" N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Jan. 3, 1916.

The Washington Herald,  
Gentlemen:—

Your idea for a Sunday morning newspaper is in my opinion a good one.

Give us the news without the waste paper of which the average Sunday paper is so largely composed.

You will please add this day to my present subscription the Sunday issue, to be delivered at my home, 1709 S St. N. W.

Wishing you every success, most truly yours,

(Signed) E. K. FOX.

Here's the Reason Why

**ALL THE NEWS and More Special Features EVERY MORNING**

**At Less Than Half the Cost**

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO

**The Washington Herald**

**Daily . . 1 Cent**  
**Sunday, 1 Cent**

DAILY AND SUNDAY  
BY CARRIER, 30¢ A MONTH.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER BELOW.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

And This Is the Way the Circulation Is Piling Up

The Washington Herald:—

Please increase my order, beginning Sunday, for the HERALD, to be sent to Wolz Station, Ft. Myer Heights, from 20 to 150.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DUNNING.

NOTE—This increase order is "just a straw that shows which way the wind is blowing."